

September 24, '61, 39th Virginia Infantry

Petersburg, Va.; resigned January 2, '61. Hugh Stockdell, assistant surgeon and

surgeon, July 19, '61, in hospitals at Petersburg, Va.; Raleigh, N. C., and Wil-mington, N. C.; promoted to surgeon Feb-

I. B. Strachan, surgeon, July 19, '61, 326

North Carolina Infantry, and in hospital

John A. Straith, assistant surgeon and surgeon (not found), chief surgeon, 2d

Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.; pro-

Robert McK. Stribling, assistant sur-eon, July 10, '63, 36th Virginia Infantry.

8th Virginia Cavalry, and in hospitals at Magnolia, Miss., and Marion, Ala.

William M. Strickler, assistant surgeon,

April 17, '62, 52d Virginia Infantry, 5th Louisiana Infantry, and in hospital at

Warrenton, Va.
John D. Stuart, assistant surgeon, No-

vember 17, '62, 54th Virginia Infantry, and

in hospitals at Warrenton, Va.; Manassas,

Va., and Charlottesville, Va. S. R. Swann, assistant surgeon and sur-

geon, July 1, '61, 22d Virginia Infantry, 6th Virginia Infantry, and "Wise Le-

William M. Swann, assistant surgeon

and surgeon, April 17th, '62, 6th Georgia Infantry, and 19th Georgia Infantry; pro-

noted to surgeon August 30, '64. J. H. M. Sykes, assistant surgeon, No-

'61, 7th South Carolina Battalion, and in

Horace D. Taliaferro, surgeon, Febru-ary 17, '62, in hospitals at Orange Court-

Robert P. Taliaferro, assistant surgeon, august 16, '62, in hospitals at Lynchburg,

Isaac S. Tanner, surgeon, February 5,

'62, 21st North Carolina Infantry, and in

R. Herbert Tatum, surgeon, (not found),

Archibald Taylor, surgeon, June 12, '63, 44th Georgia Infantry, 1st Texas Infantry,

and in hospital at Richmond, Va.

Bushrod Taylor, surgeon, November 11,
'61, 122d Virginia Militia, 14th Georgia In-

fantry, 8th Georgia Infantry, 16th North Carolina Infantry, and in hospital at Win-

John B. Taylor, assistant surgeon and

and 54th Virginia Infantry; promoted to

R. Kidder Taylor, assistant surgeon and surgeon, July 1, '61, 37th Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Lynchburg. Va.; promoted to surgeon November 13, '61.

T. James Taylor, assistant surgeon, June 1, '64, "Jeff Davis Legion," Missis-

sippi.
Thomas L. Taylor, assistant surgeon,
February 5, '62, 9th Virginia Cavalry, 10th

Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Ma-

William H. Taylor, assistant surgeo

and surgeon, February 5, '62, 19th Virginia

infantry, 8th Virginia Infantry, and 17th

Georgia Infantry; promoted to surgeon

Thomas F. Tebbs, assistant surgeon,

November 4, '61, 8th Virginia Infantry, and in hospitals at Richmond, Va.; Lees-

burg, Va., and Raleigh, N. C.
Thomas P. Temple, assistant surgeon and surgeon, July 1, '61, 6th Virginia In-

fantry, 61st Virginia Infantry, 53d Vir-ginia Infantry, and in hospital at Rich-

mond, Va.; promoted to surgeon July 16, '62; dropped February 17, '63.

James A. Templeton, assistant surgeon and surgeon, November 18, '62, 22d Vir-

ginia Infantry, 45th Virginia Infantry, 36th Virginia Infantry, 23d Battalion, Virginia

Infantry 4th Battalion Virginia Reserves.

and in hospital at Montgomery Springs Va.; promoted to surgeon May 1, '63.

John J. Terrell, assistant surgeon, De-cember 4, '62, in hospital at Lynchburg,

Robert M. Terrill, assistant surgeon and

William A. Thom, surgeon, September 12, '61, 39th Virginia Infantry, and in hos-

pital at Richmond Va.
William M. Thomas, assistant surgeon

July 11, '61, 50th Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at White Sulphur Springs, Va.;

geon and surgeon (not found), 6th Vir-

geon, October 14, '62, 19th Virginia Cav-alry; resigned February 10, '63. Ignatius D. Thompson, assistant sur-

George W. Thornhill, surgeon, July

'61, 11th Virginia Infantry, and in hospital

James Thornley, assistant surgeon, September 2, '61, in hospitals at Charlottes-ville, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Culpeper Courthouse, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. William Pleasant Thurman, assistant

surgeon, June 1, '64, in hospital at Dal-

Charles W. Timms, assistant surgeon June 15, '63, 8th Virginia Cavalry.

Alex. Tinsley, assistant surgeon. January 28, '65, 16th Virginia Infantry, 6th

Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Rich-mond, Va., and Williamsburg, Va.

F. O. Tompkins, assistant surgeon, July

Peterfield Trent surgeon, (not found)

2d Virginia State Reserves, and in hospital

John G. Trevilian, assistant surgeon and

aurgeon, October 15, '61, 38th Virginia In-

fantry, and in hospitals at Winchester,

ALL CERM DISEASES

such as Consumption, Bright's Disease, Diph-

theria, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and blood disorders

generally, acute or chronic, are almost immedi-

ately arrested, and, in time, completely and

MICROBE

121 Prince Street, New York, or

F. E. LONG.

KILLER

'62 (not known); resigned November

on, June 2, '63, in hospital at Lynchburg,

Andrew W. Thompson, assistant

Va.; promoted to surgeon

Courthouse, Va.; Manassas, Va.,

on, July 1, '61, 14th Virginia Infantry,

and Staunton, Va.; resigned Novem-

A. Tallaferro, surgeon (not found),

vember 18, '62, 3d Virginia Infantry,

spital at Charleston, S. C.

house, Va., and Farmville, Va.

hospital at Manassas, Va.

urgeon September 11, '61.

5th Battalion, Virginia Reserves.

21st Virginia, Militia.

August 16,

hester, Va.

ugust 31, '64.

January 30, '64,

died November 26, '61.

at Lynchburg, Va.

at Richmond, Va.

permanently cured, by

rgeon September 13, '61.

Virginia Artillery; promoted to

noted to surgeon November 2, '61.

t Petersburg, Va.

and in hospitals at Richmond, Va., and

VIRGINIA SURGEONS

CONCLUSION OF ROSTER FROM WAR-RECORDS OFFICE.

EFFORT TO PERFECT THIS LIST.

All Who Can Contribute to This End Asked to Do So in Order That the

Publication May Be Made Perfect-An Interesting Roll.

stalment of the roster of the Virginia surseens who served in the Confederate States army and navy. The list is made up from the records on file in the Record and Pension offices of the War Department, at Washington, and the Medical Society of Virginia, for whom it was compiled, are indebted for it to the friendly offices of

Below the Dispatch prints the final in-

The names of these surgeons, as well as those of others that may be furnished. will be given a prominent place in the Medical and Surgical History of Virginia that is being compiled at the present time. It is desired that all additional names be forwarded as soon as practicable, so that the history may be given to the public at the earliest convenient time. In supplying any information, it is requested that contributors follow the plan outlined and followed in this roster, which consists of the name, rank, date or ap-

Senator John W. Daniel.

pointment, and service of the surgeon and that it be addressed to Dr. Arthur Jordan, No. 210 north Sixth street, Rich Henry H. Seargeant, assistant surgeon September 26, '62, 1st Virginia Infantry 4th Alabama Infantry, 48th Alabama Infantry, and in hospital at Richmond, Va.

Charles Selden, assistant surgeon, Octo-ber 16, '61, in hospital at Richmond, Va. William Selden, surgeon, May 39, '63, in hospital at Liberty, Va. George W. Semple, surgeon, July 1, '61, 32d Virginia Infantry, and in hospitals at Richmond, Va., and Williamsburg, Va

James Semple, assistant surgeon and surgeon, November 13, '61, 31st Battallor Virginia Artillery. Thomas L. Settle, assistant surgeon and surgeon, June 17, '61, 7th Virginia Cavalry, 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, 11th Virginia Cavalry, and in hospital at Winchester, Va.; promoted to surgeon April

3, 1873.

J. F. Shackelford, assistant surgeon (not found), 38th Battalion Virginia Arti-

(not found), 38th Battalion Virginia Artillery, 48th Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Eufaula, Ala.

W. Carr Shackelford, assistant surgeon,
June 11, '63, 2d Virginia Cavalry,
Edward Shaffers, assistant surgeon,
August 4, '63 (not known).

William Henry Shield, assistant surgeon and surgeon, August 16, '62, 32d
Virginia Infantry; promoted to surgeon
February 16, 1863.

James B. Shepherd, assistant surgeon July 13, '63, 5th Virginia Cavalry, 8th Virnis Cavalry, and in hospital at Rich

E. Sheppard, surgeon, September 26, '62 in hospitals at Andersonville, Ga.; Nota-sulga, Ala., and Staunton, Va. Thomas P. Shields, assistant surgeon,

Thomas P. Shields, assistant surgeon, June 11, '63, in hospital at Richmond, Va. James J. Simkins, surgeon. June 12, '63, in hospitals at Richmond, Va., and Charleston, S. C. William B. Sinclair, surgeon, June 10,

'61, in navy.

Charles M. Sitman, assistant surgeon,
December 4, '62, in hospitals at Dalton,
Ga.; LaGrange, Ga.; West Point, Miss.,
and Union Springs, Ala.
Leonard A. Slater, assistant surgeon and

surgeon, April 17, '62, 15th Virginia Cav-alry, and in hospitals at Richmond, Va., and Salisbury, N. C.; promoted to surgeon October 20, '62.

Alfred E. Slaughter, assistant surgeon.

Alfred E. Slaughter, assistant surgeon.

tober 9, '61, 58th Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Lynchburg, Va. Charles Smith, assistant surgeon, De-cember 4, '62, in hospital at Tailadega,

in hospitals at Richmond, Va., and Lit-tle Rock, Ark. Charles H. Smith, surgeon, May 24,

Daniel B. Smith, assistant surgeon, September 26, '6i, in hospitals at Richmond, Va., and Lynchburg, Va.

Edward Smith, surgeon (not found), 162d Virginia Militia. John Smith, assistant surgeon, Septem-

ber 13, '61, 2d Virginia Infantry.

J. P. Smith, surgeon, July 1, '61, 2d Virginia Infantry, and in hospitals at Petersburg, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Mt. Jackson, Va., and Lovingston.

Samuel C. Smith, assistant surgeon, il 30, '62, in hospitals at Farmville, and Richmond, Va. April 30,

Thomas Smith, assistant surgeon, December 4, '62, 18th Battalion, Virginia Artillery, 20th Battalion, Virginia Artillery, and in hospital at Richmond, Va. William G. Smith, assistant surgeon, October 9, '61, 29th Virginia Infantry.

Albert H. Snead, assistant surgeon urgeon, October 15, '61, 21st Virgini 5th Battalion, Virginia Infantry and in hospitals at Macon, Ga., and At-lanta, Ga.; promoted to surgeon February

John C. Sneed, assistant surgeon, July '63, in hospital at Montgomery, Ala.
 A. B. Snell, surgeon, August 25, '63, 16th
 Mississippi Infantry, and 12th Mississippi

surgeon, July 1. '61, 17th Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Manassas, Va.; promoted to surgeon January 19, '62, James H. Southall, assistant surgeon, September 29, '61, 55th Virginia Infantry;

RADAM'S promoted to surgeon July 9, '62.

Robert Southgate, surgeon, July 1, '61, in hospital at Richmond, Va., and medical director, Norfolk, Va. William A. Spence, Jr., surgeon, Septem-

ber 18, '61, 40th Virginia Infantry, 47th Virginia Infantry, and in hospitals at Richmond, Va., and Montgomery Springs, Va. J. T. Spencer, assistant surgeon, February 5, '62, 50th Virginia Infantry, and in hospitals at Farmville, Va., and Newbern, Va.; resigned August 2, '62.

the only universal remedy founded on the germ theory of disease. Ten years' experience and W. Stalnaker, assistant surgeon, Oc J. W. Stalnaker, assistant surgeon, October 14, '62, 36th Virginia Infantry, 16th Virginia Cavalry, and 22d Virginia Cav- Invaluable also as a household remedy for airy; resigned September 20, '64.
G. C. Starke, assistant surgeon, July 1, sores, outs, burns and bruiscs. THE WM, RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO.

in hospitals at Jamestown, Va., and Congressional District, Virginia; reed November 26, '61, John D. Starry, assistant surgeon and 212% North Ninth Street, Richmond.

than words can tell, and many a poor one The Rev. C. H. H. Pannell, Tannersville,

I have used "77" for La Grippe, and i cured me quick; it also cured two of my friends by taking two or three small bo tles.-William T. Keeles, No. 3655 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Grip, Influenza, Catarrh

"77" cures Grip, Influenza, Catarrh Pains, and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore-Throat, and Fever-At druggists' or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., 50c., or \$1.

Ask for Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists' or Mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

Va., and Warrenton, Va.; promoted to surgeon January 26, '63. William H. Triplett, assistant surgeon. '61, 10th Virginia Infantry, 2d Virginia Infantry, 8th Louisiana Infantry,

and 7th Louisiana Infantry. B. St. George Tucker, assistant surgeon and surgeon, July 17, '61, 41st Virginia Inand surgeon, July 17, '61, 41st Virginia Infantry, 19th Florida Infantry, and in hospital at Lynchburg, Va.; promoted to surgeon September 21, '64.

David H. Tucker, surgeon, July 19, '61,

in hospital at Richmond, Va. in hospital at Richmond, Va.
George K. Turner, assistant surgeon,
August 16, '62, in hospitals at Kingston,
N. C., and Lynchburg, Va.
William Mason Turner, assistant sur-

con, July 19, '61, in navy, on steamer Chicora," and assistant medical director, Norfolk, Va.; resigned May, 6, '62.

Tazewell Tyler, assistant surgeon and surgeon, April 26, '62, 19th Battalion, Virginia Heavy Artillery, 13th South Caro-lina Infantry, 18th North Carolina Infantry, and in hospital at Richmond, Va. promoted to surgeon January 26, '63. William J. Upshaw, assistant surgeon

June 1. '64, in hospitals at Richmond, Va.: Strasburg, Va.; Gordonsville, Va., and Winchester, Va. Thomas H. W. Upshur, assistant sur-

geon, November 13, '61, 3d Virginia Infantry, 19th North Carolina Troops, and in hospital at Richmond, Va. William G. Upshur, assistant surgeon April 30, '62, in hospital at Gordonsville,

Thomas H. Urquhart, surgeon, Septem ber 20, '61, 6th Virginia Infantry, and 9th Virginia Infantry.

Joseph C. Valden, assistant surgeon, April 4, '63, in hospital at Richmond, Va. William R. Vaughan, assistant surgeon and surgeon, July 4, '61, 16th Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Petersburg,

Va.; promoted to surgeon August 9, '61;

resigned July 25, '64.

J. Alex. Waddell, surgeon, July 19, '61. in hospital at Staunton, Va.; resigned May 24, '62, Livingston Waddell, surgeon, September 11, '61, 52d Virginia Infantry, and in hos-

pitals at Staunton, Va.; Harrisonburg, Va., and Mt. Crawford, Va. David Wade, surgeon, June 12, '63, 54th Virginia Infantry, 27th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, and Trigg's Battalion, P. R.; resigned February 17, '64.

E. Lee Wager, assistant surgeon, November 3, '64, 44th Battalion, Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Richmond, Va. Francis A. Walke, assistant surgeon and surgeon, November 13, '61, 46th Virginia Infantry; promoted to surgeon June John Wistar Walke, surgeon, March 11

63, 20th Virginia Infantry, and in hospi tal at Petersburg, Va.; resigned Decem Charles W. Walker, assistant surgeon

April 17. '62, 32d Virginia Infantry, and in hospitals at Hanover Courthouse, Va.; Orange Courthouse, Va.; Gordonsville, Va., and Lynchburg, Va.

Francis Walker, assistant surgeon, June '63, 41st Virginia Infantry. Harrison Walker, assistant surgeon, (not found), 16th Virginia Cavalry; re-

signed June 3, '64. William T. Walker, surgeon, July 19, '61, in hospital at Huguenot Springs, Va. Zachariah I. Walker, assistant surgeon, (not found), 17th Virginia Cavalry.

Asa Wall, assistant surgeon and sur-geon, May 24, '61, in hospitals at Mt. Jackson, Va.; Manassas, Va., and Har-per's Ferry, Va. William Wallace, assistant surgeon, August 16, '62, 31st Battalion, Artillery. Richard P. Walton, surgeon, July 1, '61,

18th Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Farmville, Va. John Ward, surgeon, April 29, '61, in

navy; resigned December 5, '62.

John Ward, surgeon, June 13, '63, in hospitals at Danville, Va., and Mt. Jackson, John R. Ward, assistant surgeon and

surgeon, September 21, '61, 9th Georgia Infantry, and in hospitals at Culpeper surgeon, November 2, '61, 11th Virginia Infantry; promoted to surgeon June 22, '63. Thomas B. Ward, assistant surgeon and surgeon, July 19, '61, 6th Virginia Infantry; promoted to surgeon November A. Ware, assistant surgeon (not

found), McClanahan's Battery, Lomax Horse Artillery, Virginia. H. W. M. Washington, surgeon, June 18, '61, in navy, on steamer "Missouri," and on steamer "Chattahooche."

Walker Washington, surgeon, July 19, '63, 3d North Carolina Infantry, 15th Louisiana Infantry, and in hospital at Dub-lin, Va.; resigned November 29, '63. W. A. Washington, assistant surgeon, June 10, '63, in hospital at Richmond, Va. Joseph F. Watkins, surgeon, July 19, '61, 36th Virginia Infantry,

David S. Watson, surgeon, July 19, '61, 4th Virginia Cavalry, and in hospitals at Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C.; resigned April 27, '64.

James C. Watson, assistant surgeon, April 30, '62, in hospital at Richmond, Va. E. M. Watts, assistant surgeon, July '61, 51st Georgia Infantry. Newton Wayt, assistant surgeon, September 13, '61, 22d Virginia Cavalry, and hospitals at Staunton, Va., and Danville, Va.

Amos C. Webb, surgeon, February 17, '62, 40th Virginia Infantry; resigned No-J. B. Webb, assistant surgeon, Septem-

ber 2, '61, 4th Virginia Militia (declined William R. Weisiger, surgeon, April William R. Weisiger, surgeon, April 25, '62, 22d Battalion, Virginia Infantry, and 2d Virginia Artillery.
Francis P. Weilford, assistant surgeon, February 2, '64, in hospitals at Danville, Va., and Marietta, Ga.

J. S. Wellford, surgeon, July 19, '61, 41st Virginia Infantry, 9th Virginia Infantry, and in hospitals at Richmond, Va., and Lynchburg, Va.

Nelson G. West, assistant surgeon and surgeon, February 5, '62, 1st Battalion Virginia Cavalry, 7th Georgia In-

fantry, 2d Georgia Infantry, and in hospitals at Warrenton, Va., and Loving-ston, Va.; promoted to surgeon July 21, J. I. Westbrook, assistant surgeon,

December 4, '62, 3d Regiment, Engineer Troops.

John S. Wharton, assistant surgeon,
November 16, '61, Cutshaw's Battalion,
Virginia Artillery, and in hospitals at
Richmond, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Petersburg, Va., and Culpeper Courthouse,

Frederick D. Wheelwright, assistant surgeon, February 5, '62, 9th Virginia Cavalry, and in hospitals at Richmond, Va., and Warrenton, Va.; resigned November 10, 1862. Franklin J. White, assistant surgeon, November 16, '61, 47th North Carolina Infaatry, and in hospital at Richmond.

George D. White, surgeon, November 5, '61, 29th Virginia Infantry. Isaac White, assistant surgeon, September 2, '61, 62d Virginia Mounted Infantry, 29th Virginia Infantry, 31st Virgomery Springs, Va.; resigned Decem-ber 6, 1861.

Isaiah H. White, assistant surgeon and surgeon, July 19, '62, 14th Louisiana Infantry, and in hospitals at Anderson-ville, Ga.; Columbia, S. C., and Macon, Ga.; promoted to surgeon November 3,

James L. White, surgeon, September James L. White, surgeon, September II, '61, 16th Georgia Infantry, and in hospitals at Culpeper Courthouse, Va.; Farmville, Va.; Lovingston, Va.; White Oak, Va., and Lynchburg, Va.

N. W. White, assistant surgeon and surgeon, April 17, '62, 27th Virginia Infantry, 29th Virginia Infantry, 2d West Virginia Militia, 28th Battalion, Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Jerusalem, Va.; promoted to surgeon October 14, 1862; resigned May 21, 1864. Silas C. White, surgeon, February 17, '62, 61st Virginia Militia.

Thomas Wistar White, assistant surgeon, November 8, '61, 28th Virginia Infantry; dropped February 7, 1863. William R. Whitehead, surgeon, July 4, '61, 44th Virginia Infantry, and in hos-pital at Warrenton Springs, Va.

Joseph Whitten, assistant surgeon (not found), 36th Virginia Infantry. Wiley, assistant surgeon surgeon, September 28, '61, 54th Virginia Infantry; promoted to surgeon Novem-ber 17, 1862.

John Wilkins, surgeon, September 61, 46th Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Richmond, Va.
E. F. Williams, assistant surgeon
February 17, '62, 58th Virginia Militia
and in hospitals at Richmond, Va.

Lynchburg, Va.; Petersburg, Va., and Danville, Va. Ira Williams, surgeon, February 64, in hospitals at Richmond, Va.; Dalton, Ga.; Eaton, Ga.; West Point, Ga.

Lagrange, Ga., and Griffin, Ga.
Thomas E. Williams, assistant surgeon and surgeon, February 5, '62, 2d
North Carolina Cavalry; promoted to W. Williams, surgeon, September 2, 1864.
W. Williams, surgeon, September 2, 61, 146th Virginia Militia.

William G. Williams, assistant sur-geon, June 13, '63, 12th Virginia Cavalry. William J. Williams, assistant sur-geon, June 1, '64, in hospitals at Lynch-Va.; Warrenton, Va., and Richburg. mond, Va. W. L. Williams, assistant surgeon

(not found), 28th Virginia Militia. C. H. Williamson, surgeon, June 10, 51, in navy, with naval squadron, Charleston, S. C. Alex. Frederick Wills, assistant sur-

geon, June 1, '64, 29th Virginia Infantry, 62d Virginia Infantry, and 18th Virginia William M. Wilson, surgeon, July 19, '61, 26th Virginia Infantry.
R. W. Wilton, assistant surgeon, July

19, '61, 36th Virginia Infantry. John B. Wily, assistant surgeon, April 30, '62, 20th Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Richmond, Va.

hospital at Richmond, Va.
Christopher C. Wingo, surgeon (not found), 86th Virginia Militia.
Peter Winston, assistant sargeon, September II, '61, in hospitals at Lynchburg, Va. and Charlottesville, Va.
William Wirt, surgeon, April 18, '62, 14th Virginia Infantry; resigned July 14, '62, 14th Virginia Infantry, and in hospitals at Richmond, Va., and Chaffin's Farm, Va.
John Randolph Wood, assistant surgeon, June 1, '64, 48th Mississippi Infantry.

trv.
Landon A. Woodson, assistant surgeon,
November 13, '61, 14th Alabama Infantry,
16th Alabama Infantry, and in hospital
at Richmond, Va., and Staunton, Va.;
resigned January 30, '63,
J. Lewis Woodville, surgeon, July 1, '61,
7th Virginia Infantry, and in hospitals at
Centreville, Va., and Montgomery

Centreville, Va., and Montgomery Springs, Va.
Richard H. Woodward, assistant surgeon, April 30, '62, in hospitals at Staunton, Va., and Charleston, S. C.
Richard L. Woodward, assistant surgeon, April 17, '62 (not known).
Ed. Wootton, assistant surgeon (not found), 35th Batthilion Virginia Cavalry.
Robert H. Worthington, assistant surgeon, April 2, '63, 7th Virginia Infantry, and in hospital at Smithville, N. C.
Benjamin P. Wright, assistant surgeon, July 9, '62, 55th Virginia Infantry.
F. H. Wright, assistant surgeon, September 19, '61, 10th Virginia Infantry.
R. O. Wyatt, assistant surgeon, Sep-

r 19, '61, 10th Virginia Infantry.

O. Wyatt, assistant surgeon, Sept. 13, '61 (not known); resigned Oc. 22, '61.

ober 22, '61.

William E, Wysham, surgeon, June 14,
61. in navy, on duty at Mobile, Ala.
Rawlings Young, surgeon, June 12, '63,
st Arkansas Infantry.
Thomas S, Young, assistant surgeon and surgeon, September 12, '62, 37th Virginia nfantry; promoted to surgeon November, '64.

A MAN WITHOUT FEAR.

4, '64.

Admiral Franklin Buchanan-His Two Great Battles. (Baltimore Sun.) "Maryland, so prolific of heroes in the

old navy, gave to the Confederate States Buchanan, Semmes, Waddell, Hollins, and others of lower rank, but of equal fidelity. It would be pleasant to linger on the others for awhile, but I am to speak this evening of Franklin Buchanan, the hero of Hampton Roads and Mobile bay," said Mr. A. C. Trippe, in his address at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, at the celebration by Franklin Buchanan Camp of Confederate Vete rans of the thirty-sixth anniversary the famous engagement between the Confederate ironclad Merrimac and the United States warships Cumberland, Congress, Roanoke, Minnesota, St. Lawrence, and the Monitor.

"Franklin Buchanan," he continued 'was born in Baltimore on the 17th day of September, 1800. He attended the best schools in our city, and gave early dence of a bias for a nautical life. When he was a mere boy the exploits of our young navy at Tripoli excited universal attention at home and abroad. Some of its heroes were natives of his own State, and their deeds were the talk of every fireside. From them he gleaned the inspiration for his battle plans-"Attack "On January 28, 1815, he received nis

mother is the happiest being in this world. To hold in her arms the dear

little life part of her very own life—nest-ling, trusting and dependent on her protecting love, is the sweet-

est, most sacred re-sponsibility of a wo-man's existance. But many a woman approaching the time of motherhood feels most deeply its duties and trials. She is burdened with a sense of anxiety and unreasonable foreboding. This state of mind is nufavorable both to the mother and the child.

A prospective mother may insure herself against the slightest fear of danger or exces-sive pain by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, during the period of expectancy. This "Prescription" makes the coming of baby absolutely safe and comparatively painless.

It gives elastic endurance to the organism

specially concerned in motherhood, and healthy vitality to the nerve-centres. makes the mother strong and cheerful. gives her recuperative power. It promotes abundant nourishment and provides con-stitutional health and energy for the child. It is the only positive specific for all dis-eases of the feminine organism, devised by an educated and skilled specialist in this particular field of practice. Its sale ex-ceeds the combined sale of all other med-icines for women.

"I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me," writes Mrs. Etta E. Smith, of Greuola, Elk Co., Kansas. "About a month before I was confined I had such pains I could stand up only a little while at a time. I could not rest at night at all, nor at any other time. I could scarcely eat anything at all. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and after the second dose I felt better. From then until I was sick, I carried nearly all the water that was used, up a long hill, and worked in the garden every day, besides my other work, and did not feel at all had. When the baby was born the doctor and the women who were with me said I had an easier time than any one they ever saw for the first time. The baby is very healthy and growing right along. I "I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Fapassed gallantry. On the 21st day of the

commission as lieutenant on January after serving on the frigates United States and Constitution; was pro moted to be commander on September 8, 1841, and in April, 1842, was ordered to the command of the steam frigate Mis-sissippi, and afterward to the Vincennes.

"In 1845 he organized the Navai Academy, at Annapolis, and was made its superintendent. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was detached from the Naval Academy at his own request, and ordered to the command of the sloop-ofwar Germantown, and took part in the bombardment of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloe, in the capture of Vera Cruz and "In 1852 we find him in command of

the steam frigate Susquehanna, the flag-ship of Commodere Perry, on the expedition to Japan. In September, 1855, he was promoted to the rank of captain, the highest grade at that time in the navy, the title "commodore" being given by courtesy to a captain in command of a squadron. In May, 1859, he was priefed to the command of the Washington navy yard, and was relieved from duty three days after the 19th of April, 1861. "He retired to his Maryland home, and in the next month resigned from the

United States service. In September. 1861, he was commissioned a captain in the Confederate navy, and began that career which has made his name immortal. "At the suggestion of Lieutenant G. M. Brooke, the old frigate Merrimac, which

had been burned and sunk when the Federal troops evacuated Norfolk, was loated and rebuilt as an ironclad. the name Virginia was given to the remodelled vessel. "Sailors had been hard to get, as

were not a nautical people, but they were obtained at last by diligent search brough the armies. The officers under the command of Captain Franklin Bu were men equal to the duty assigned them.

SINKING OF THE CUMBERLAND. "It is the morning of the 7th of March, The hour is noon and the day bright with sunshine. The sentinel at Fortress Monroe, looking toward Norfolk, notices huge volume of smoke, like a great tion through the air, while beneath it a dark object is soon to move along, slightly above the water line, with sloping sides of iron and guns hidden in inclosed embrasures. What audacity was this going out, without a trial trip, with the condemned engines of an old frigate, to attack the best ships of the enemy's fleet! But slowly and quietly, with the almness of certainty and the conscio less of concealed destructive power, the Virginia steers straight to the frigate Cumberland, of thirty guns, lying off Newport News and flying the enemy's flag. The captain goes on deck alone and demands the Cumberland's surrender. Then comes a The answer is 'Never!' blow, the frigate's side is ripped open, her after-pivot gun breaks loose and madly plunges to right and left and back and front, crunching wounded, crushing the strong and adding to the destruction. The water rushes into the huge gap in side, but her brave crew fight on, As one deck is flooded they mount to next and man the batteries. Then the ship gives a lurch to starboard, her guns fire into the air, there is a great roar of water, and the salt wave engulfs them all, their flag

ATTACK ON THE CONGRESS. to wind, or turn around. The Congress turns to avoid the blow, is partly successful, and opens her broadside on the attacking enemy. Lieutenant John Tay-Woods answers with his stern pivotgun, raking her fore and aft and sv ing away whole rows of men at their station. Every gun crew of the Congress is broken up and her magazine is threatened. Some one crying for ammunition goes to seek it, and finds the carrying party in a long line, dead.

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER. "Who is it fighting this section of the government ship where the destruction so heavy? It is the brother of the commander of the attacking vessel. Some one asks the latter if he knows that his one asks the latter if he knows that his brother is on the Congress. His answer is: 'Yes, and it is my duty to attack him as well as any other.' Such is the heroic mould of the man who commands the Vir-He stands exposed on the deck and himself fires rifle after rifle that is

passed up to him. officer in command of the Congress is killed. His successor, finding resistance hopeless, hoists a flag of truce and surrenders his sword. Taking advantage of the cessation of the Virginia's fire, the batteries at Newport News, which should have helped the Congress in her stress, opened on friend and foe alike. Two officers of the Virginia were killed while assisting the Federal wounded aboard the Congress and while the flag of truce is flying above them.

"OPEN FIRE AGAIN." "Captain Buchanan, anxious to save his brave foes, is stricken down by the comrades of the men he would befriend, His first words when taken below were 'Open fire again.' Then from ever available gun the storm burst on the ill fated Congress. Some of her crew leaped into the sea to swim ashore, others trust to pieces of wreck, while many resolve to die with their ship. Then comes a scene beautiful beyond comparison, grand and awful, above 'he conception of poet's brain or limner's pencil. The Congress takes fire. From bowsprit and hammock netting the bright flames dart in fantastic tongues and leap up the masts to the trucks, every rope a line of fire, every sail a sheet of flame, every mast a mammoth link, crackling, spark-ling, glaring through the afternoon, and the long night, till hulk and sail and are consumed, and the gallant "It was now 5 o'clock. The Minnesota

frigate, which had started to the reseue of the Congress, was aground at the mercy of the Virginia, but the pilot could not then risk the channel on the falling tide, and the Virginia withdre for the night to Sewell's Point, and this memorable day was over CONTEST WITH THE MONITOR

"Commander Buchanan was sent to the Naval Hospital, and with this day his command of the Virginia ended. But on that one day he had written a record which the obliterating hand of time will ever efface, and in it the whole system of naval architecture and naval warfare was revolutionized. "The next day the Virginia, on her way

to attack the Minnesota, met the Moni After six hours of sharp fighting the Monitor withdrew where the Virginia ould not reach her, and never again gave her a chance of attack during her stay in these waters. On the Virginia the casualties were a few slightly wounded.
"The Confederate Congress passed a resolution of thanks to Captain Bucha nan and his command for their unsur

following August Captain Buchanan was appointed Admiral, an office newly created, and became the ranking officer of the Confederate navy. BATTLE ON MOBILE BAY. "In the summer of 1864 the Confederate fleet lay off Fort Morgan, guarding the approaches to the city of Mobile. It con-

sisted of the ram Tennessee, the flagship,

and the gunboats Baltic, Morgan, Gaines and Seima. The Tennessee was strongly constructed, and had a good armament.

The others were rather river-craft and tug-boats made over.
"The Federal fleet had been lying off the bay in the Gulf of Mexico. sisted of ten wooden ships, of which the Hartford was the flagship of Admiral Farragut, in command. On the 4th of August it was reinforced by four moniors. Then all were made ready for ac tion, and on the next morning the fleet was seen to be advancing. Adm Buchanan was below when their me ment was reported, and going on deck saw the enemy's vessels heading for the 'passage' past the fort.

"In the words of one of his own officers the grand old Admiral of 60 years, with his countenance rigid and stern, showing a determination for battle in every line. then gave his only order: 'Get under way, Captain Johnson. Head for the leading vessel, and fight each one as they pass us.' And so the Tennessee moved toward the Federal fleet, which was advancing in two lines, the monitors near st the fort, and the frigates outside. As they approached the foremost the Tecumseh, was seen to shudder, ther to reel and sink into the sea, struck by torpedo. The leading vessels of the enemy backed water and steered to one side. This broke the line and threatened to destroy their order of battle, but Farragut, perceiving it, pressed to the front in his flagship, the Hartford, and, crying out 'D-n the torpedoes; go ahead,' led the way. The vessels, as they passed the Tenlessee, swept her with their guns, until othing was left outside but her iron walls But the little ironclad fought each one the battle lasted. The enemy had then passed the fort, and the Tennessee turned toward it to lie apparently under the shelter of its guns.

BACK TO THE FIGHT "But it was soon seen that her com mander had not yet quitted the battle, for, to the amazement of his officers, he was heading again toward the enemy's

"Farragut, when told that Buchanan was advancing again, said, 'It is like his audacity,' and gave the order for his fleet to advance upon him one by one and crowd him down into the water. The cooden vessels had been altered with with iron prows for the purpose. Down they came upon the Tennessee, one by one, at the speed of ten miles an hour, owering high above the lowly ram. Captain Johnson stood in the pilot-house with some of his officers and men awaiting the blow. All expected to be swept under. The blow came. The Tennessee was whirled around like a top. The main prow of the enemy was shivered, and Captain Johnson instantly said: 'We are all right; they can never run us under.' But for an hour and a half the battle lastedsix guns against sixty-eight. As they swept by her their muzzles were not 10 feet apart. So close were they that men wounded each other in the port holes of the opposing vessels with bayonets.

"FIGHT TO THE LAST." "Some one reports that the Admiral is wounded. The surgeon goes to seek him, and finds him lying on the deck near the port-hale covered with fragments of four men who are slain. He is badly hurt, the bone of his left leg is broken by a piece of iron and is sticking through the skin The surgeon lifts him up, arms around his neck, and carries him to the cock-pit, where he received Captain Johnson and told him to 'fight on.' "The battle continues, but the Tennessee's steering gear having been badly in

the enemy, her captain so reports it. The brave old Admiral bids him 'Fight to the last! Then, to save these brave men, when there is no longer any hope, surrender.' "I wenty minutes later Captain Johnson stepped upon the missile-swept deck, and held up a white handkerchief upon a

jured, and being unable to bring a gun on

boarding pike, and the battle of Mobile bay is ended. BUCHANAN'S SWORD SURREND'RED "The sword of Admiral Buchanan was given by him to Captain Giraudy delivered to Admiral Farragut. Admiral Buchanan was carried aboard the Meta connet, commanded by Captain James E. "But the Virginia is not satisfied, and jouett, and his fleet surgeon, Dr. Conslowly she is turned to the frigate Conrad, and his two aides were allowed to gress, of fifty guns, lying near. It took accompany him. Admiral Farragut sent the Virginia from thirty to forty minutes a kind message when he heard of his wound. It was thought at first that his ieg would have to be amputated, but the wonderful nerve and self-command of the old hero saved it. He was afterward removed to the hospital at Pensace in December, when able to crutches, was taken to Fort Lafayette.

HIS DAYS ENDED IN PEACE. "Admiral Buchanan passed through Baltimore on February 20, 1865, on his way South to be exchanged. This had only been effected by the determined stand of his government, which refused to consider any exchange until he should be included. "Admiral Buchanan retired to his beau-

tiful home, "The Rest," in Talbot county, and with a brief interval of absence spent the remaining years of his life in the pleasant association of his family and many friends. 'He died on Monday evening, May 11, 1874, in the 70th year of his age, and was interred in the burial-ground of the Lloyd family, at Wye House, about four

miles from his home. In him died a man who never feared another, whose whole life was his answer to the call of duty, whose name is a proud heritage to his children, whose record gives honor to his native State, and whose memory will be an enthusiasm to heroes of the future.

IRONCLAD ARKANSAS.

Her Famous Fight and Her Gallant Commander. Portsmouth, Va., March 7, 1888.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: A few days ago I read in the Dispatch the following item of news, credited to the Philadelphia Press:

"Dr. Samuel Harris, who is now ill in a St. Louis hospital, was the commander of the Confederate ironclad Arkansas when it made the famous trip down the Yazoo to Vicksburg. On this trip Captain Harris ran his boat by the fleet of gunboats commanded by Farragut and Porter, receiving broadsides which killed nearly his

entire crew. Such is history. The fact is the Ars kansas was commanded by Lieutenant Isaac N. Brown, of the Confederate States navy. Lieutenant Brown was a Mississippian, but before the war mar-ried one of Portsmouth's fair daughters, which, of itself, aside from his gallantry enough to cause the people of this city to take an interest in his fortunes. This trip of the Arkansas was one of the most daring achievements of the war, and takes rank with the defence of Pass. Eastern writers of Confederate

Mrs. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., paid no attention to a small lump in her breast, but

CURED BY into a cancer of the most malignant type. The best physicians in New York treated her, and finally declared her case hopeless. As a last resort, S. S. S. was given, and an immediate improvement re-

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history have very little to say concerning the battles in the West, and for that reason the career of the Arkansas is a blank page to many Virginians, but it is worth reading, nevertheless.

In the summer of 1861 the Confederates began at Memphis the building of two ironclads, the Arkansas and Tennessee, and after the evacuation of Fort Pillow in June, 1862, the Arkansas was towed up the Yazoo river to be finished and the Tennessee was set on fire on the stocks and burned. The Arkansas was com-pleted and ready for action on the lith of July. She carried two 8-inch colum-blads forward, two 6-inch rifle-guns aft, and one 9-inch Dahlgren, one 6-inch rife, and one 32-pounder on each side, making in all ten guns. Her crew was composed of volunteers from the army.

Coming down the Yazoo river Lieuten-ant Brown found it blockaded by the ironclad Carondelet of thirteen guns, the iron-protected Tyler, and the ram Queen of the West. Boldly attacking these three vessels, he disabled the Carondelet, ran her ashore, and forced her to haul down her colors, and chased the two others out of the river. Upon reaching the Mississippi he found, lying above Vicksburg, the combined fleets of Farragut and Porter, consisting of six ironclads, seven rams, ten seagoing men-ofwar, and seventeen smaller vessels and gunboats, amounting in all over 300 heavy guns. The gallant Confederate was not dismayed by the odds against him, but steamed slowly down through this fleet of forty ships, dealing death and destruction among them as he passed along. His vessel was firing at the same time from all four sides. One of the Federal vessels was sunk, a ram was blown up, and forty-two of the enemy killed and sixty-nine wounded. Seventy-three of his shells struck the Federal vessels. His own loss was ten killed and fifteen wounded, and without having received any materia damage, the gallant little craft came to anchor under the bluffs of Vicksburg. On the 18th she was again attacked by whole Federal fleet, but in the engage ment one of her assailants was sunk and several others were badly crippled. A few days afterwards the Federals raised the eige and withdrew from before the city It is not necessary to go beyond the his tory of this vessel to discover the reason why the South failed to establish its independence, and why the victories of the southern soldiers availed nothing. It may not be considered orthodox to public facts which reflect upon the competency of the men who were controlling the Confede rate Government, but impartial history will not endorse their competency, and that history is bound to be written soon er or later. The Arkansas and Tennes-see were commenced in the summer of 1861. The machinery and fron armor for them were at hand ready to be put in place, and with a sufficient force of ca penters to build their hulls they could have been completed by the fall of the year, and by patrolling the Ohio and Upper Mississippi rivers, could have de-stroyed the ironclads which the Federals were building there, but which were no ready for service. Being the first in the river, they could have held it. But there were no carpenters to be had. They had enlisted as soldiers, and were serving in the army under General Polk, at Columbus, and that officer refused to permit the detail of any of his men to do the work. Application was made to the Confederate Government at Richmond, but it was late in January, 1862, before the application was attended to, and General Polk overruled. The result of this delay was that the Tennessee was burned on the stocks on the 6th of

June, 1892, and the Arkansas was towed up the Yazoo river in an unfinished condition. Had these two vessels been com-pleted in the fall of 1861, they could have held the river and prevented the disas-ters at Donelson and New Orleans. Another example of this fatal incompe-tency was manifested in the building of the ironclad Mississippl at New Orleans. There was unnecessary delay in com There was unnecessary delay in com-mencing work on her, and further unne-cessary delay in pushing portions of the work after it was commenced. Her shaft was made from the shaft of the steamer Glen Cove, which was sunk in James river below Richmond to obstruct navigation. The shaft had to be altered to fit the Mississippi, and instead of sending nt the Mississippi, and instead or sending it to the Gosport navy-yard, where there were already facilities to do the work, the Navy Department contracted with the Tredegar Iron-Works at Richmond, and it required that establishment near-ly three months in perfecting facilities to begin it. The result was the work was begin it. The result was the not commenced on it until the 5th of Jan-uary, 1862, and it was not shipped from Richmond until the 26th of March. In less than a month after that day New Orleans was captured by Farragut and the

wooden vessels. Thus a second opportu-nity was lost which might have prevented the fall of New Orleans.

JOHN W. H. PORTER.

unfinished Mississippi was burned by the

Confederates to prevent her from falling into his hands. Had she been ready for

service she would have been capable of destroying Farragut's entire fleet of

Lee's Superior Generalship. In "Grant's Personal Memoirs," page 211, is the following statement: "Lee, by accident, beat us to Spotsylvania. Our wagon trains had been ordered easterly of the roads the troops were to march upon before the movement commenc Lee interpreted this as a semi-retreat of the Army of the Potomac to Fredericksburg, and so informed his government. Accordingly, he ordered Longstreet's Corps—now commanded by Anderson—to move in the morning (the 8th of May) to Spotsylvania. But the woods of May) to spoisy to the spoisy to being still on fire, Anderson could not be go into bivouac, and marched directly on to his destination that night. It

is impossible to say now what would have been the result if Lee's orders had

been obeyed as given; but it is certain that we would have been in Spotsylvania and between him and his capital." The facts as recorded by the impartial historian are that on the 7th of May, both armies moved their position, Grant's to take an interior road to Richmond by Spotsylvania Courthouse, and Lee's back, apparently, towards Orange Court-house, but in reality to reach Spotsylvania before the enemy. He only repulsed all his assaults He had not Wilderness, but held him in check until he could throw his own army in front of him. In this movement, and in all the manoeuvres of the two commander from the Wilderness to Petersburg clearly demonstrated his superior generalship. R. B.

Christiansburg, Va.